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THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF SPIRITUALITY IN THE FORMATION OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

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Annotation. This article analyzes the role of the national system of spirituality in the formation of historical consciousness from a socio-philosophical point of view. Also, the importance of national pride, national and universal values, cultural heritage in the formation of independence and historical consciousness is highlighted.

Keywords: historical thinking, historical consciousness, historical knowledge, history, from self-realization, upbringing in the national spirit.

INTRODUCTION

Historical consciousness constitutes such a set of knowledge, images, views, traditions, rituals, customs, ideas, concessions, thoughts that through it a certain idea of its origin in the individual, social groups, peoples, nations, about the most important events in its history and about the great figures of the past, as well as about the human sosome and its ratio with its place in it. Through historical consciousness, a sense of human attitude is formed in young people to the cultural and historical heritage of their people and World peoples. The formation of historical consciousness occurs on the basis of several social factors. Today we have such opportunities in front of us that we need to critically assess our historical path, identify the foundations of our national statehood, return to the veins of our great culture, the roots of our ancient heritage, and implement the rich traditions of our past in the construction of a new society.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

It is necessary to radically revise historical events, including the coverage of the struggle of the Uzbek people for national and social recovery. Because in the past, the history of the colonial period of Central Asia was evaluated nonlinearly and unambiguously. Historians are restoring the true picture of the course of historical events in the period 1917-1990, working on the formation of the Social Psychology and consciousness of young people in the formation of the historical past on the basis of a truthful, unbiased understanding. The works of historians of Uzbekistan created in recent years on these and other issues support the growing generation in studying the history of its people, its rich material and spiritual culture, obtaining from it the necessary aspects for today's changes .

Education occupies a key place among them without exaggeration. At all stages of the educational system, it is necessary to teach not only the science of history, but also all social sciences, as well as organize spiritual and educational activities. Not focusing enough on the formation of historical consciousness in the educational process can lead to its own negative consequences. One-sided, subjective approach to explaining historical facts to the reader's youth sets the stage for the easy absorption in the minds of young people of factors that threaten the security of society, such as current extremism, nationalism, fundamentalism, neo-fascism, xenophobia. This creates ideological immunity

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by forming a historical consciousness in them. Thus, all reforms carried out in the field of education in our country should serve to create favorable objective conditions for the formation and maturation of a harmoniously developed personality in all respects, including the formation and development of historical consciousness in young people. And the successful implementation of the task of forming historical consciousness in the youth of Uzbekistan should objectively create excellent conditions for the restoration of historical truth, historical justice, mobilizing youth to actively replenish the spiritual treasure of the peoples of our country.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Our use of national traditions and values, which are still an expression of the extirpation of humanity, the universal, although the stages of historical formation, years pass, and not by copying and blindly copying our society from the outside in democratic processes, will serve as an application in the construction of a radiant future, in addition to commemorating the past days of this new generation. So it can be said that the harmony of our islahats and values today is the main tool in the formation of one's own personality in people of society, the realization of oneself and the importation of the spirit of nationalism into their lives. Uzbekistan is a land of rich historical heritage, high spiritual values.

It is necessary to study history truthfully and draw lessons from it. Historical heritage or historical memory – is considered one of the grounds for national pride and national pride. Also, historical heritage is the re-manifestation, recollection, appreciation of the material and spiritual wealth created by ancestors in the minds and daily practical activities of people. "We are chained to history," writes F. Nisshe, - wherever we run, the chain of history will run with us... However, only the one who has risen to his rank correctly understands history." Analysis of historical heritage, the need to interpret values is one of the foundations that ensure the sustainable development of the future of our nation in today's world, which is becoming increasingly globalized and integrated. After all, there will be no space in the world, if it appeared, someone will try to fill this space. If we do not fill the thinking of our young people, their spiritual world with historical heritage, national spirituality, it is natural for other forces to try to do this. History educates a person, calls him to vigilance, "when every member of society knows his past well, it is impossible to seduce such people, to be influenced by all kinds of creeds. History lessons teach a person to be vigilant, strengthen his will," Islam Karimov said.

The ancestors of each nation and elat use the wealth of knowledge, their experience and historical lessons, their habits and guidance on etiquette, education, without which they cannot live. In the Uzbek people there are wonderful human qualities, rare traditions that the world recognizes. Examples include eating until all family members are gathered, waiting for the head of the family to be polite, welcoming the parents to stand up, always giving them compliments, respect for adults, kindness to the little ones, and not giving their help to descendants, neighborhoods, acquaintances. It should also be noted that today's younger generation imagines tomorrow, depending on the day of yesterday. While his mental capacity rises and he slaves to renewal, his form-shamoyili does so in a way that does not deviate from the molds of nationalism.

Respect for the past, cultural heritage, this is, above all, the glory that was its creator – shown to the masses of the people-is a blessing, kindness. The prospect of a people with great attention and respect

for their history, culture, historical heritage, national traditions will be bright. The better we know and honor our past, the deeper we understand the present, the perspective and importance of our independence. In all states, in the social arrangements of jamiki, man is considered the highest value. Indeed, history is ham, historical progress is also nothing more than human activity. For this reason, the study of the spiritual courage of ancestors is important in the formation of historical consciousness and historical memory in young people. Through historical consciousness, it "challenges a citizen who has lost his self, who has forgotten his worth butkul, to awaken his self, to realize his self, to form as a competent person who can defend his right" .

The spiritual courage of mature individuals in cases of turning points in the life of peoples, changes, new stages of development, development and exit from decline has always fueled interest in history. Because any nation seeks to re-understand its historical roots at a new stage of its development. Including the choice of ways of further development at a new stage of development of Uzbekistan, which has chosen its own path of independence, it means that it has put on the agenda both the assessment of the path taken and the development of programs for prospects related to methods, forms, principles. The answer to such questions encourages any society to re-understand the reasons that lead to the current situation in every new generation of urine.

Ensuring the harmony of modernity with historicism in raising the morale of society, that is, the enrichment of youth thinking on the basis of the achievements of Technology, Technology, Information Communications, is carried out consistently. Any oppression can destroy a lot, but the historical memory of the people cannot be destroyed. Because historical memory consists in the re-manifestation, recollection, appreciation of the material and spiritual resources created by ancestors in the minds and daily practical activities of people. Without having his historical memory, a person cannot understand the essence of social changes taking place in life. Cannot imagine his own future. And history serves as a great memory for a person.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, being aware of the heritage of their great ancestors gives the younger generation spiritual strength and forms the responsibility of citizenship for the fate of their homeland. Understanding today's process of socio-political, spiritual-cultural change also requires knowledge of past history. In Uzbekistan, young people, as future successors, form a large socio-demographic layer. The future of our homeland largely depends on how effectively the spiritual world of this young generation is solved, including the issues of the formation of feelings of spiritual courage in them. Therefore, the formation of feelings of devotion to ancestral heritage, spiritual courage in young people is a complex and wide-ranging process and is not considered a problem that can be solved only within the sphere of Education. Several factors and tools play a role in this process. The issue of the inextricably systematic organization of the upbringing of young people on the basis of feelings of spiritual courage always requires scientific analysis on oneself.

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